

salaries." Comes the Philadelphia Casualty Company with a "schedule of surgeons' fees"—heaven save the mark!—that is certainly a wonder! And doubtless there are surgeons who have signed the agreement and have undertaken to set and dress fractures of the femur for the magnificent sum of \$15.00 per fracture; or to perform an amputation of the thigh for the princely fee of \$20.00; or remove a leg for the startlingly munificent dole of \$12.00; or give an anesthetic for the very considerable fee of \$1.00. And think of binding yourself to appear in court to testify for \$10.00 *per case*! And a case may last for days and weeks; you may have to spend whole days in court—for \$10.00 for the whole time! Such generosity! Such open-handed consideration for the most humane of the learned professions! Were it not too painfully true that some poor doctors will always be found who will take anything they are given, it would be excruciatingly funny, this list of magnificent fees offered by the Philadelphia Casualty Company. And then consider the Home Life Insurance Company, of New York—and some of the others. One of our members writes that for 15 years he examined for the Home Life, always receiving \$5.00 for an examination. Then for some years they did no business in his vicinity; last June an applicant was sent to him for examination for a \$1,000.00 policy. The examination was made and a bill sent in for \$5.00. A check for \$3.00 was returned. The doctor refused to accept the check for \$3.00 and was then told by the medical director, F. W. Chapin, that a draft for \$3.00 would at any time be paid, but a draft for \$5.00 would not be paid. The company fixes its own fees; take them or leave them or go to the Devil. The New York Life, which has been doing little business on account of this fee question, is trying a new scheme. It is trying to appoint examiners on small salaries, \$6.00, \$9.00, etc., per month, based on the \$3.00 fee schedule. Don't be fooled into accepting this. The company will have to give in, in time, if the best men will have nothing to do with these absurd fees. The Travelers has agreed to pay a minimum \$5.00 fee; be sure and send in your bill for \$5.00 for every examination made for this company; they will pay it though they have not advertised the fact. Demand it and you will get it. Stick the fight out and we surely will win; it cannot be otherwise.

There is nothing, absolutely nothing new "under the sun." Nor is there anything new in the effort made by those who are not sick—but think they are—to "MOVEMENT." get rid of that which they have not. Now comes the Emmanuel "movement" and demands our attention. The only thing original about it is the fact that, at least in its origins, it places itself under medical direction and guidance. If it will so remain, it may accomplish much good, for the clergy have that time to devote to the psychology of individuals who have nothing radically the matter with them, which the average physician has not. And, too, in the

very nature of their work they are dealing with the not-understandable; with mental conditions; with thoughts and beliefs rather than with material livers and spleens and stomachs and hearts and legs and such-like things that are diseased. We have now a number and we doubtless will shortly have very many Emmanuel "movement" healers, just as we have had for years many eddyite "healers." So perhaps, if the field is to be divided, it may be a "movement" in the right direction after all. At any rate it is here and if it can be kept under medical direction or supervision, so much the better.

## THE UTILIZATION OF SOCIAL WASTE-PRODUCTS.

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One of the chief factors in modern industrial progress is the utilization of those by-products which formerly were mostly if not wholly waste. Coal-tar is a noteworthy example of these one-time wastes, which, in so large a measure, constitute not only the wealth of the modern chemist, but in this particular instance, of the manufacturer, artist and therapist, also.

In that evolution of society which we call civilization there are also by-products not only useless but even deleterious, destructive; like those by-products of industry which emit noxious vapors and poison the neighborhood. With social evolution, unfortunately, we have individual devolution.

But sociology has staggered on under its burdens "almost too heavy to be borne" quite unmindful of the experience and advances of her sister sciences. These waste products of civilization, increasing in amount and in noxiousness, continue not merely waste but destructive; they still poison the neighborhood; they still lay heavy and constantly heavier burdens on society.

Can we not take a lesson from industry and convert this serious social liability into a valuable social asset? Certainly we have both need and opportunity.

From a positive opulence of illustration take for instance tuberculosis: Koch and Von Behring, equally eminent authorities, hold, in one respect, diametrically opposite opinions; Koch maintaining that human tuberculosis is practically never, Von Behring that it is practically always, of bovine origin.

The question is of vast significance, economic as well as sanitary. If Koch is right the sanitarian may ignore bovine tuberculosis; if Von Behring is right he must attack it with the utmost vigor. If Koch is right the economist should be up in arms against a useless sacrifice of the bovine race; if Von Behring is right he must acquiesce in its necessity.

An early and definitive solution of this question is earnestly sought by both economist and sanitarian. Such a solution, however, with the means now in the hands of the medical profession and sanctioned by present ethical standards, is impossible. Such a solution requires experimentation on human beings.